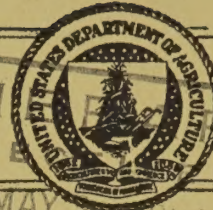




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information
Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



★ MAY 2 1936 ★
 U. S. Department of Agriculture

Release for Morning Papers,
 Sunday, April 26, 1936

SOUTHERN REGION PRACTICES
APPROVED FOR SOIL PROGRAM

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today announced approval of a list of soil building practices on which cooperating producers in the Southern region can receive Class II, or soil building payments, under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

H. R. Tolley, acting administrator, said the list would apply uniformly over the Southern Region, and that special soil conserving practices have been approved for sections of Western Texas and Oklahoma where wind erosion due to lack of moisture is an important problem. In addition, contour listing or furrowing, was approved as a special soil building practice for these two states. The special soil conserving practices, if carried out on soil depleting base acreage, will qualify for Class I, or Soil Conserving payments, and will increase the soil building allowance.

The counties in Texas and Oklahoma where the special soil conserving practices and soil-building practice will apply will be designated by the State Agricultural Conservation Committees with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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The practices approved followed the recommendations of the State committees and the Land Grant Colleges. Their value has been demonstrated by actual tests at state and federal experiment stations.

Cully A. Cobb, Director of the Southern Region, said the rates of payment for the approved soil-building practices would be insufficient to cover the total cost of putting them into effect but that an effort had been made to select a figure which would induce farmers to put the practices into effect in 1936.

The Class II or soil-building payment, is as its name indicates, made for practices which build and improve the soil. It is in addition to Class I, or soil-conserving payment, which is made to farmers who plant a part of their soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops, or in specified Western areas apply approved soil conserving practices, on these acres in 1936.

The increase in the soil building allowance resulting either from the planting of soil conserving crops or the application of approved soil conserving practices will not automatically result in additional payments. The allowance sets the maximum which may be received by a producer for soil building practices. This maximum may be calculated by multiplying the number of acres in soil conserving crops, or on which approved soil conserving practices have been applied, by \$1. To receive the Class II payment, actual soil building practices must be carried out.

Mr. Cobb said that he felt that the list of practices covered most of the recommendations made by the various state committees. However, should later developments indicate the need for changes the list might be extended to include other practices which may apply generally or to a particular area.

The Southern area includes the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The list of approved practices with the amount per acre which may be allowed for the soil-building practices and the conditions of payment includes:

Practice	Rates and Conditions	
Part I. <u>Seedings</u>		
(These seedings may be made alone or in connection with perennial grasses; provided, however, that the amount of such legume seedings per acre is normal for the area and in accordance with practices approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.)		
Group 1	\$2.00 per acre, when seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936 inclusive.	
Alfalfa		
Sericea		
Kudzu		
Group 2	\$1.50 per acre, when seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936, inclusive.	
Red clover		
Mammoth clover		
Sweet clover		
Annual Lespedeza		
Group 3	\$1.00 per acre, when seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936, inclusive.	
Alsike, white, bur and crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch and other locally adapted winter legumes.		
Legume mixtures		
(Mixtures of legumes and nonlegumes which contain 50 percent or more of legumes in Group 3 will be eligible for payment of \$1.00 per acre.)		
Part II. <u>Use</u>		
Group 1	\$1.50 per acre, if grown on crop land in 1936 and vines or stalk left on land and seed not harvested for oil mill crushing, or \$2.00 per acre if plowed under green.	
Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed and other locally adapted summer legumes.		
Group 2	\$1.50 per acre, when turned under between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936.	
Crimson clover, bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch and other locally adapted winter legumes.		
Group 3	\$1.00 per acre, when turned under as green manure after making reasonable growth (not less than two months growth) in the spring of 1936, provided that such crops have not gone through the dough stage.	
Rye, oats, barley, Italian rye grass, wheat or mixtures of these		

The list of proposed provisions of the proposed law is as follows:

1. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

2. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

3. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

4. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

5. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

6. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

7. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

8. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

9. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

10. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

11. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

12. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

13. To amend the existing law relating to the registration of companies.

Practice (Continued)	Rates and Conditions (Continued)
<p>Group 4</p> <p>Any sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet, seeded solid or broadcast.</p>	<p>\$1.00 per acre, when seeded between January 1, 1936 and July 31, 1936 and all the crop is left on the land or plowed under.</p>
<p>Part III. <u>Other</u></p>	
<p>1. Establishment of permanent pasture: Perennial grasses or grass and legume mixtures.</p>	<p>\$2.00 per acre, if established on crop land between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936. (This will be determined in accordance with Instructions issued by the Director of the Southern Division.)</p>
<p>2. Planting of forest trees, including post-producing species.</p>	<p>\$5.00 per acre, if planted on crop land or pasture land between September 1, 1935 and October 31, 1936.</p>
<p>3. Terracing: Properly terracing land that needs terracing.</p>	<p>Forty cents per hundred feet of completed terrace, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre, if constructed according to the methods recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The terracing must be done between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936.</p>
<p>4. Application of ground limestone or its equivalent. (The equivalent of 1000 pounds of ground limestone would be considered as 600 pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime.)</p>	<p>When applied according to practices approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee on soil-conserving crops or pastures between January 1, 1936 and October 31, 1936.</p>
<p>Rate of application</p>	<p>Rate of payment per acre</p>
<p>Not less than 1000 pounds per acre</p>	<p>\$0.70</p>
<p>Not less than 2000 pounds per acre</p>	<p>1.40</p>
<p>Not less than 3000 pounds per acre</p>	<p>2.10</p>
<p>Not less than 4000 pounds per acre</p>	<p>2.80</p>
<p>5. Application of 16 percent superphosphate or the equivalent.</p>	<p>When applied according to practices approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee on soil-conserving crops or pastures excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, peanuts and annual grasses.</p>

Practice (Continued)	Rates and Conditions (Continued)
Rate of application	Rate of payment per acre
Not less than 100 pounds per acre	\$0.50
Not less than 200 pounds per acre	1.00
Not less than 300 pounds per acre	1.50
Not less than 400 pounds per acre	2.00
Not less than 500 pounds per acre	2.50

- (a) If fertilizer material containing a different analysis than 16 percent of phosphoric acid were used, the rate of the payment per one hundred pounds would vary proportionately. Example: If the 48 percent superphosphate were used, the payment would be three times the rate specified, or \$1.50 per one hundred pounds.
- (b) If fertilizer material containing a different analysis than 16 percent of phosphoric acid were used, the rate per acre of the application would vary proportionately. Example: For 48 percent superphosphate, one-third of the quantity specified for 16 percent phosphoric acid would be required.

Soil-building payments for the practices set forth will not be made when the labor, seed, or materials are furnished or paid for by any State or Federal agency.

The special soil conserving practices and soil building practice for dry areas of Texas and Oklahoma are:

1. Summer fallow practices as approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee in the respective States shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.
2. Alternate strips of sorghum and fallow, the sorghums to be planted either in strips approximately 2 rods in width and such strips not less than 8 or more than 10 rods apart or in single or double rows not less than 10 or more than 16 feet apart and stalks left on land as a protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. If any soil-depleting crop is harvested from such strips the acreage actually covered by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting.

3. Any sorghum seeded solid or broadcast or sweet sorghum in rows when the crop is left on the land shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

4. Crop land in process of being restored to native pasture which is contour listed and on which sufficient natural cover is maintained by withholding of all grazing to insure protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

Soil-Building Practices

<u>Practices</u>	<u>Rates and Conditions</u>
Contour listing or furrowing	50 cents per acre - when done on crop or pasture land and furrows maintained throughout the growing season.

